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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GROWTH IN MARCH

SURGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR BOLSTERS STATE'S WORKFORCE

South Carolina's nonfarm workforce grew in March thanks to a surge in employment in the private sector. Although public employment also registered a small gain over the month, the 11,900 new employees on private payrolls raised the state's workforce to 1,312,800, 13,300 above February's level. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 72,000 jobs.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES MARKEDLY

The job count in the private sector increased to 1,058,000 in March from 1,046,100 the month before. The heaviest concentration of new jobs was found in trade, where 5,300 positions were filled. Most of these new employees were hired for staffing in the tourist areas of the state as the onset of spring spurred business.

Service employment also reported a significant advance in March, rising 4,900 over February. Preparation for the tourism and leisure season prompted much of the increase; for example, hotels and other lodging places alone hired 1,400 additional employees.

Construction workers were another group to benefit from the rites of spring by expanding its workforce to 84,200, a 1,700-job rise over the month. Heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors each contributed almost a third of the gain.

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Seven hundred workers were added to the staffs of finance, insurance, and real estate establishments in March. The boost pushed the industry's employment level to 3,000 above the same period a year ago. Also contributing to the private sector's growth was a small pickup in transportation and public utilities. Employment here ran 200 ahead of February's 55,300.

The much-beleagured manufacturing industry continued to take its lumps as March employment slumped 900. After losing almost 1,400 workers in February, textiles dropped an additional 700 in March to account for nearly 90% of nondurables' decline. The textile decrease was widespread and depressed the job count in the soft-good sector 8,500 below the previous year's employment. The workforce in durables slipped 100 in March.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN MARCH

Government workers swelled their ranks to 254,800 in March, an increase of 1,400 employees. Six hundred net jobs were filled in state government and an equal worker addition was noted at the local level during the month. Federal employment rose 200 in March to reach 37,800 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN MARCH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 6,600, rose to 596,300. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 86% of the additional jobs.

Tourism, affected by March's warmer weather, revived female employment in services (+3,200) and retail trade (+2,500). Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate positions picked up 500 over the month. Smaller increases were reported in transportation and public utilities (+200), and construction (+100). On the negative side, manufacturing dropped 800 during March. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reported losses. Producers of apparel and other textile products were responsible for 50% of the manufacturing decline.

In the government sector, female employment gained 900 positions in March. State and local government registered increases of 400 each, while federal government advanced 100.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonfarm wage and salary female employment gained 31,300. Services recorded the largest over-the-year increase, adding 12,900 women to the payrolls. Manufacturing (-2,800), and transportation and public utilities (-300) were the only major industry divisions that experienced decreases over the year.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS - DRY WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER MOST OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Continued dry weather occurred over most of South Carolina during the first half of April. The drought in many areas caused severe problems. Plantings remained at a very slow pace or stood still due to the lack of soil moisture. The peach crop in the upper part of the state was seriously damaged due to freezing temperatures recorded during the second week of April. Also, high winds and blowing sands continued to cause some damage to the corn fields and tobacco transplants. Overall, corn conditions were fair. Cotton conditions were reported to be fair to good. All counties reported the need of a good rain to help with plantings and growth of most crops.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SHARPLY IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 6.8% in March. This rate represented 104,700 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,600 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in March.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

March, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,537,300	1,505,000	1,441,900	1,552,500	1,531,000	1,457,100
Total Employment	1,432,600	1,390,700	1,336,300	1,450,600	1,421,600	1,354,300
Total Unemployment	104,700	114,300	105,600	101,900	109,400	102,800
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	192,640	186,910	176,910	210,780	205,370	199,510
Total Employment	184,170	177,520	166,330	203,200	197,090	189,900
Total Unemployment	8,470	9,390	10,580	7,580	8,280	9,610
Unemployment Rate	4.4	5.0	6.0	3.6	4.0	4.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	302,400	296,420	284,640
Total Employment	284,350	277,440	266,670
Total Unemployment	18,050	18,980	17,970
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area increased 2,000 during March. Due to the approach of the tourist season, wholesale and retail trade expanded 700 and services, 500. Retail trade (+600) carried the bulk of the trade upturn. The remaining 100 jobs were in wholesale trade. Seasonal upturns in amusement parks, membership organizations and educational services accounted for 80% of services' increase. Warmer weather helped boost the construction industry 400 workers. Other areas experiencing growth were transportation and public utilities (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and total government (+100). Manufacturing was the sole loser in March, dropping 100 employees. This loss was in the nondurable-good sector where a layoff occurred in chemicals and allied products. Durable goods remained unchanged in March.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 900 during the month of March to 200,000. The majority of this increase was centered in the government sector (+700). Seasonal influences and a general increase in hiring resulted in gains of 300 each in the state and local industry divisions. The federal division experienced an advance of 100 jobs in March. The only two other industries to advance were finance, insurance, and real estate, up 200; and manufacturing, up 100. Wholesale and retail trade experienced a slight downward movement of 100. Remaining constant in March were construction, transportation and public utilities, and services.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area experienced a drop of 300 in March to 278,200. Manufacturing, which had the greatest impact, lowered its workforce by 200 employees. Layoffs and closings in the nondurable-good sector were responsible for the decline in manufacturing. Durable goods, the other major component of manufacturing, increased by 100 over February. Transportation and public utilities (9,600), and wholesale and retail trade (11,400) both decreased their employment levels by 100, respectively. Hiring of personnel was apparent only in construction where employment was up 100 from February's figure of 17,900. The growth in construction could be traced to special trade contractors where 200 new jobs were created. Finance, insurance, and real estate (11,400); services (43,500); and government (36,100) all remained unchanged in March. Total non-agricultural employment was up 3,200 from its year-ago figure of 275,000.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION SLOWS IN U.S.

Industrial production has essentially been flat since last summer and this weakness has been a drag on the U.S. economy. Economic growth will be difficult to advance with 40% of the economy - the manufacturing sector - not growing.

Output at the nation's factories was up only 0.3% in March following a decline of 0.2% in February. With imports flooding U.S. markets, the only sign of real strength in the production figures was among defense and space manufacturers. These producers, benefiting from President Reagan's defense buildup, boosted output 0.7% in March, while production of consumer goods rose only 0.1%.

The unemployment rate was unchanged in March from February's 7.3%. But that masked a large 434,000 increase in total employment, which was offset by a 430,000 rise in the number of people seeking employment. The percentage of the population at work in March increased to 60.3%, the highest in the nation's history.

Large employment gains were reported in service, retail, and construction industries, which aren't heavily affected by international competition. But there were no job gains reported in manufacturing industries, which have been hard hit by imports.

Housing construction soared 16.2% in March, the biggest gain in almost two years, following a steep 11.8% February decline. The weather apparently influenced both swings, holding down February activity and spurring a rebound in March when mild weather aided construction around the country. Apartments with five or more units registered a jump of 53.5% in building activity, erasing a 39.6% plunge in February. Single-family construction was up 2.3% over the month. Housing starts increased in every part of the country in March for the first time since April, 1984.

Americans' incomes grew moderately in March but their spending declined. Personal income was up 0.5% from February, when it rose 0.4%. Wages and salaries posted a monthly advance of 0.8%, doubling the previous month's increase. Consumer spending in March fell 0.5% after adding 0.9% to its level the month before.

Retail sales plunged 1.9% in March, the steepest decline in more than seven years, and reversed a 1.6% pickup in February. Only construction firms and clothing stores showed improvement over the month. The March activity was unusual in that the deterioration was not limited to a few categories. Sales of durable goods were down 2.4% after rising 1.7% in February. Nondurables sold at a 1.7% slower pace in March following a 1.5% advance the month before.

Furniture dealers reported a 3.7% drop, more than wiping out February's 3.4% increase. Department store sales fell 2.3% after rising 5.0% in February. In March, groceries took in 1.9% fewer dollars and restaurants were off 2.4%. Gasoline service stations were down 1.0% during the month and drug stores lost 1.9% in sales.

HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN UNCHANGED

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $7.52 per hour, were unchanged from February to March. Durable-good earnings inched up $.01 to $7.67 in March. This slight upturn was responsive to moderate advances which more than offset notable reductions in machinery, except electrical (-$.08); and instruments and related products (-$.04).

An advance in premium hours and earnings caused a $.01 upturn in soft-good wages. The increase was the result of advances in paper and allied products (+$.10); apparel and other textile products (+$.05); and textile mill products (+$.04). All other industry divisions reported declines in hourly wages.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.52	$ 7.52	$ 7.17	$ 9.22	$ 9.20	$ 8.56
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.05	$298.54	$291.82	$408.45	$404.80	$365.51
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.12	$ 94.06	$ 94.96	$128.12	$127.54	$118.94

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.48	$ 7.47	$ 7.14	$ 7.34	$ 7.33	$ 7.00
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.69	$301.79	$284.89	$292.13	$292.47	$283.50
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.26	$ 95.08	$ 92.71	$ 91.63	$ 92.15	$ 92.26

WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's manufacturing production workers climbed 0.2 hour in March to 39.9. Gains occurred in both the hard-good and soft-good sectors.

Workers in the durable-good sector increased 0.1 hour during March to 41.3. Stone, clay, and glass products showed the most significant change, advancing 1.1 hours as employees were asked to work longer hours.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers recorded a 0.3 hour rise. Significant hourly increases were found in food and kindred products (+2.2); and apparel and other textile products (+1.1). The only major industry with a drop in weekly hours was textile mill products (-0.2).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers gained 0.6 hour in March.

OVERTIME SLIPS IN MARCH

Factory overtime slipped 0.1 hour in March reversing a similar increase for the previous month. The 3.0 hour March level fell 0.3 short of the year-ago figure. In durable goods, employees lost 0.3 from February's 3.2 hours, and an equal amount from a year ago. Workers in soft goods maintained the same level (3.1) of overtime in March as in the month before. Compared to the same period in 1984, nondurables slipped 0.3 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.3
Durable Goods	2.9	3.2	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 0.2 point to 108.3 in March. The increase was caused by the 0.2 hour gain in the workweek. The March index was 1.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

March, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.3	108.1	106.6
Durable Good Productivity Index	149.1	148.6	136.9
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.1	94.9	96.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.2	69.9	72.7
Apparel Productivity Index	106.1	104.1	105.8

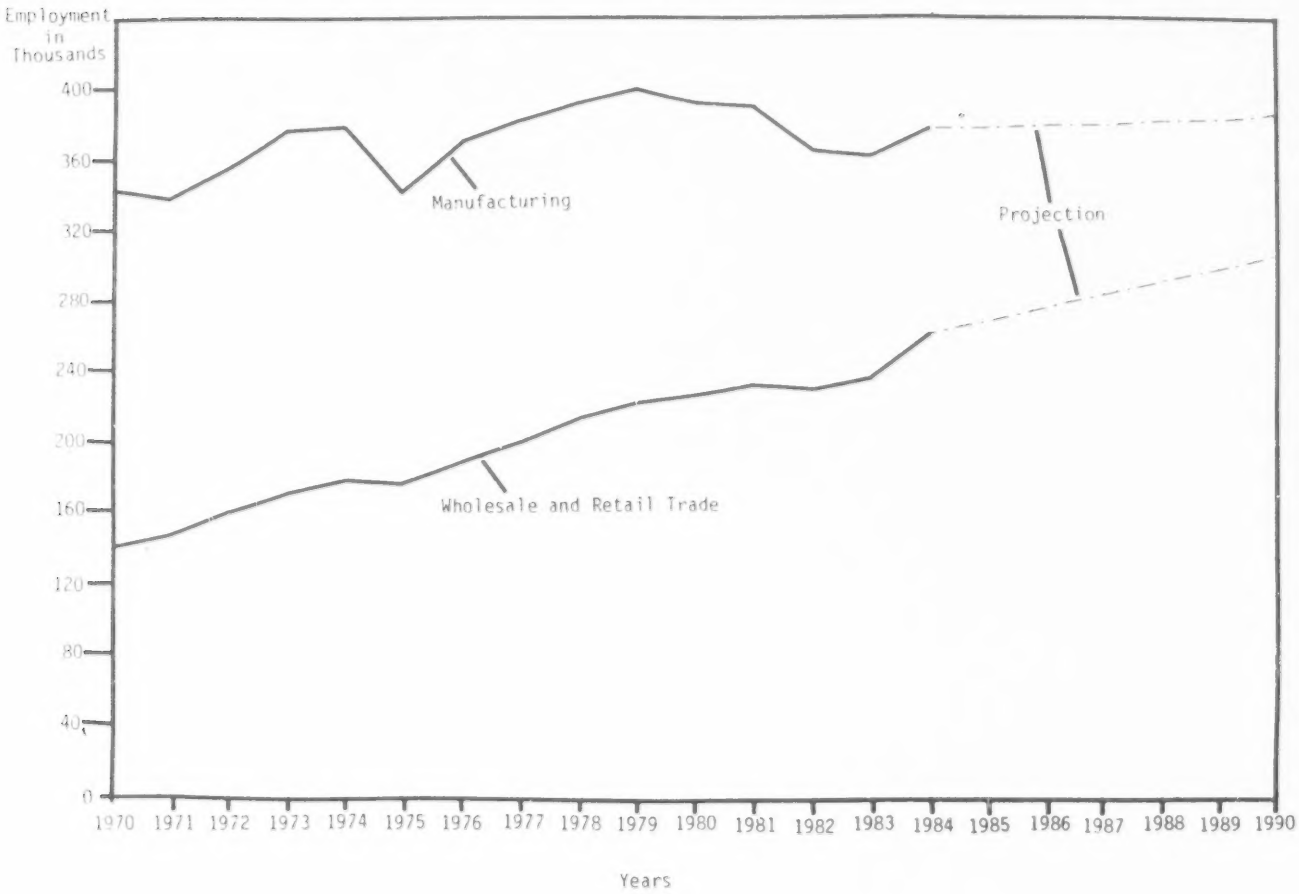
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's long-time major employing industry, manufacturing, will be losing that distinction in the coming years. At the same time that imports and automation have cut employment gains in manufacturing to a minimum, the national trend toward a more service-dominated economy has taken hold in the state, emphasized especially by the mushrooming tourist industry. Considering these developments, wholesale and retail trade should surpass manufacturing as South Carolina's top employer in terms of numbers of workers by the mid-1990's. From a deficit of 200,000 below manufacturing in 1970, trade is projected to climb within 80,000 by 1990.

Below is a graph tracing current and future employment trends in manufacturing and trade.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN MANUFACTURING, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

1970 - 1990



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Lancaster
Mechanic	11	Heavy Equipment Operator	14	14	X		$14,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Business	99	Sales, Agri-Business	99	16	X		$17,000	X		Sumter
Clerk, General Office	12	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000		X	Camden
Spinner, Frame	99	None	N/A	11	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Medical Lab Assistant	99	None	N/A	14	X		$14,500		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Marion
Welder	99	Sheet Metal Worker	60	12	X		$14,560		X	Hartsville
Calibration Lab Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Conway
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	18	X		$35,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Commercial Drafter	72	Engineering Aide	28	14	X		$18,600		X	Charleston
Weaver	36	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Production Coordinator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000		X	Clinton

*There are currently more than 109,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1312.8	1299.5	1240.8	+ 13.3	+ 72.0
Total Private	1058.0	1046.1	1001.0	+ 11.9	+ 57.0
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	84.2	82.5	80.0	+ 1.7	+ 4.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.7	11.2	11.9	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.5	4.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.8	7.7	7.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	40.2	39.8	37.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.8	10.7	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.3	9.1	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.4	375.3	377.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Durable Goods	126.4	126.5	120.7	- 0.1	+ 5.7
Nondurable Goods	248.0	248.8	256.5	- 0.8	- 8.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.5	55.3	54.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	15.6	15.4	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	2.7	2.9	2.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	11.9	11.8	12.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	- 1.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.5	16.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.1	12.0	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Combination Utility Services	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	272.7	267.4	249.0	+ 5.3	+ 23.7
Wholesale Trade	54.8	54.2	51.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.3	29.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.6	12.4	12.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.1	23.9	22.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.3	7.3	6.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Retail Trade	217.9	213.2	197.2	+ 4.7	+ 20.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.5	9.3	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.3	5.2	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	26.3	25.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Department Stores	19.1	19.2	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	39.0	38.5	34.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.1
Grocery Stores	37.2	36.8	33.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	55.7	55.0	52.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.0
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.9	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	213.7	208.8	185.8	+ 4.9	+ 27.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.2	15.8	16.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.6
Health Services	42.3	42.2	40.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	28.0	27.8	17.8	+ 0.2	+ 10.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.6	19.4	9.7	+ 0.2	+ 9.9
Total Government	254.8	253.4	239.8	+ 1.4	+ 15.0
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.6	37.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Total State Government	81.4	80.8	73.1	+ 0.6	+ 8.3
State Education	33.9	33.6	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Other State Government	47.5	47.2	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	135.6	135.0	129.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.5
Local Education	82.8	82.2	76.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Other Local Government	52.8	52.8	52.4	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Manufacturing	374.4	375.3	377.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Durable Goods	126.4	126.5	120.7	- 0.1	+ 5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.4	10.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.1	29.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.7	2.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.2	23.3	22.1	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.5	9.5	8.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.3	6.9	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	248.0	248.8	256.5	- 0.8	- 8.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.8	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Meat Products	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Textile Mill Products	107.3	108.0	114.7	- 0.7	- 7.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.8	32.0	33.6	- 0.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.5	31.8	34.0	- 0.3	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.8	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.3	16.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.7	7.1	8.0	- 0.4	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	6.5	7.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.6	48.0	50.7	- 0.4	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.1	10.9	- 0.3	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.2	7.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.0	17.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.5	9.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.5	17.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.6	19.7	19.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.3	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	8.6	0.0	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1320.2	1316.8	1245.5	+ 3.4	+ 74.7
Total Private	1072.7	1069.3	1012.5	+ 3.4	+ 60.2
Construction	85.6	86.0	81.3	- 0.4	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	376.3	377.1	379.1	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	127.1	127.6	121.4	- 0.5	+ 5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.7	10.6	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.2	29.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	23.5	22.2	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Nondurable Goods	249.2	249.5	257.7	- 0.3	- 8.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Textile Mill Products	107.6	107.9	115.0	- 0.3	- 7.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.7	33.8	36.6	+ 0.9	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.8	32.0	34.3	- 0.2	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.7	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.3	16.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	48.2	51.1	- 0.2	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.1	11.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.1	17.8	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.6	9.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.6	32.7	0.0	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.4	16.5	17.2	- 0.1	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	56.1	55.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.8	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.7	0.0	- 0.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.6	16.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	280.5	278.3	254.1	+ 2.2	+ 26.4
Wholesale Trade	55.4	55.1	52.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	225.1	223.2	203.7	+ 1.9	+ 21.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.6	26.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	40.1	39.9	35.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.5	56.3	53.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	215.9	213.7	187.7	+ 2.2	+ 28.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	18.4	17.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	25.7	25.3	16.3	+ 0.4	+ 9.4
Total Government	247.5	247.5	233.0	0.0	+ 14.5
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.1	37.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Total State Government	79.2	78.7	71.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.5
Total Local Government	130.2	130.7	124.0	- 0.5	+ 6.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	COLUMBIA Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.2	278.5	275.0	200.0	199.1	196.4
Construction	18.0	17.9	17.8	11.9	11.9	15.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.6	8.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.5	99.7	100.8	28.7	28.6	27.9
Durable Goods	30.4	30.3	30.1	13.5	13.6	13.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.7	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	69.1	69.4	70.7	15.2	15.0	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.3	33.6	34.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.1	11.3	11.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.8	10.8	11.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.3	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.3	10.4	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	5.9	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.0	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.8
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.4	4.5	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.8	59.9	58.0	41.5	41.6	40.8
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.4	11.2	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	44.9	45.0	43.6	30.3	30.4	30.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	4.3	4.4	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.4	11.4	10.9	15.9	15.7	15.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.5	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	43.5	43.5	41.7	34.8	34.8	32.8
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	8.0
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.8	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.2
Total Government	36.1	36.1	36.2	57.8	57.1	55.4
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.1	8.0	7.6
Total State Government	9.1	9.3	9.4	31.3	31.0	30.3
Total Local Government	25.1	24.9	24.9	18.4	18.1	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Mar. 1985	CHARLESTON Feb. 1985	CHARLESTON Mar. 1984	ROCK HILL Mar. 1985	ROCK HILL Feb. 1985	ROCK HILL Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	171.2	169.2	162.6	42.0	41.7	41.7
Construction	12.6	12.2	12.0	2.5	2.5	2.0
Manufacturing	19.8	19.9	19.4	12.1	12.3	13.1
Durable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.5	2.1	2.3	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.9	10.0	10.0	11.0
Textile Mill Products	.6	.6	.6	4.9	4.9	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.8	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.6	40.9	38.8	7.1	7.1	6.9
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.8	33.2	31.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.7	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	30.8	30.3	29.2	7.4	6.9	7.0
Total Government	49.4	49.3	47.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.7	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.3	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.3	17.3	16.2	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Mar. 1985	ANDERSON Feb. 1985	ANDERSON Mar. 1984	FLORENCE Mar. 1985	FLORENCE Feb. 1985	FLORENCE Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.8	48.1	45.9	45.9	45.3
Construction	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	21.0	21.3	22.4	13.7	13.7	14.0
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.9	16.1	17.5	9.2	9.2	9.4
Textile Mill Products	9.3	9.4	10.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From Feb. 1984	Net Change From Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	596.3	589.7	565.0	+ 6.6	+ 31.3
Total Private	451.2	445.5	429.1	+ 5.7	+ 22.1
Construction	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	154.4	155.2	157.2	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	40.0	40.1	38.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.6	13.8	13.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.5	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	114.4	115.1	118.8	- 0.7	- 4.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	46.3	46.5	49.0	- 0.2	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.7	14.4	0.0	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.6	13.7	14.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.7	41.1	43.1	- 0.4	- 2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.1	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	14.9	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.9	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.8	11.6	12.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Communication	5.5	5.4	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	124.4	121.9	114.4	+ 2.5	+ 10.0
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.3	12.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	111.1	108.6	101.7	+ 2.5	+ 9.4
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.7	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	17.8	17.6	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34.4	33.9	32.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.3	6.2	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	119.6	116.4	106.7	+ 3.2	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.0	10.1	10.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Health Services	35.0	34.7	33.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.3	12.2	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	16.0	15.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.2
Total Government	145.1	144.2	135.9	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	44.1	43.7	39.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
State Education	17.0	16.8	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Other State Government	27.1	26.9	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	89.3	88.9	84.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.8
Local Education	62.9	62.5	58.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.6
Other Local Government	26.4	26.4	26.2	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
MANUFACTURING	298.8	299.8	301.9	300.05	298.54	291.82	39.9	39.7	40.7	7.52	7.52	7.17
DURABLE GOODS	97.9	97.8	93.1	316.77	315.59	300.24	41.3	41.2	41.7	7.67	7.66	7.20
Lumber and Wood Products	13.1	12.9	12.7	297.51	294.84	292.50	42.2	42.0	45.0	7.05	7.02	6.50
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.1	266.74	270.40	245.43	41.1	41.6	40.5	6.49	6.50	6.06
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.2	8.4	362.95	354.38	366.17	42.5	41.4	43.8	8.54	8.56	8.36
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.8	297.04	298.05	281.40	39.5	39.9	40.2	7.52	7.47	7.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.0	22.0	21.0	337.79	346.04	330.15	41.6	42.2	42.6	8.12	8.20	7.75
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	313.10	315.29	295.48	40.4	41.0	40.7	7.75	7.69	7.26
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.9	16.9	281.40	275.32	250.74	40.2	39.5	39.8	7.00	6.97	6.30
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	4.7	301.20	298.26	274.97	40.0	39.4	40.2	7.53	7.57	6.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	200.9	202.0	208.8	292.78	290.16	288.55	39.3	39.0	40.3	7.45	7.44	7.16
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.9	9.0	261.55	250.70	250.50	40.3	38.1	40.6	6.49	6.58	6.17
Textile Mill Products	97.6	98.1	104.1	273.62	273.44	273.64	39.2	39.4	40.6	6.98	6.94	6.74
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.5	30.7	32.3	280.50	279.90	277.83	39.9	40.1	40.5	7.03	6.98	6.86
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	28.9	30.9	274.81	272.50	276.50	37.8	37.9	39.5	7.27	7.19	7.00
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.2	7.6	239.28	269.58	250.08	36.7	40.6	41.2	6.52	6.64	6.07
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.1	13.4	284.25	280.92	295.68	39.7	39.4	42.0	7.16	7.13	7.04
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	269.88	286.88	245.78	38.5	41.1	39.2	7.01	6.98	6.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	9.2	261.04	248.80	248.66	41.7	40.0	41.1	6.26	6.22	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	41.3	43.1	185.49	178.11	184.38	36.3	35.2	37.4	5.11	5.06	4.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.9	162.84	157.29	177.01	33.3	32.1	36.8	4.89	4.90	4.81
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.9	183.07	175.54	171.52	38.3	36.8	38.2	4.78	4.77	4.49
Paper and Allied Products	11.0	11.0	10.9	503.26	490.91	453.02	43.8	43.1	41.6	11.49	11.39	10.89
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.1	4.8	293.37	290.60	295.46	38.1	37.4	39.5	7.70	7.77	7.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.5	21.0	450.50	453.78	433.21	42.3	41.9	42.1	10.65	10.83	10.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INUDSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

MARCH, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.4	408.45	404.80	365.51	44.3	44.0	42.7	9.22	9.20	8.56
Durable Goods	8.4	8.3	8.1	421.07	415.63	353.46	47.1	46.7	43.0	8.94	8.90	8.22
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.3	6.3	395.91	390.26	376.05	40.9	40.4	42.3	9.68	9.66	8.89

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.5	303.69	301.79	284.89	40.6	40.4	39.9	7.48	7.47	7.14
Durable Goods	9.3	9.4	9.0	290.40	288.15	266.26	40.0	39.8	38.7	7.26	7.24	6.88
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	293.44	294.00	225.90	41.8	42.0	34.7	7.02	7.00	6.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	301.47	306.54	292.61	38.6	39.0	38.3	7.81	7.86	7.64
Nondurable Goods	10.9	10.8	10.5	318.37	314.47	300.94	41.4	41.0	41.0	7.69	7.67	7.34
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.8	1.9	279.34	280.12	246.89	41.2	41.5	38.1	6.78	6.75	6.48
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	187.50	176.86	181.26	38.5	37.0	38.0	4.87	4.87	4.77

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	75.8	76.1	77.2	292.13	292.47	283.50	39.8	39.9	40.5	7.34	7.33	7.00
Durable Goods	22.0	21.9	21.7	306.80	305.56	289.98	40.0	40.1	40.5	7.67	7.62	7.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.3	8.5	340.29	335.30	310.04	40.9	40.3	39.8	8.32	8.32	7.79
Nondurable Goods	53.8	54.1	55.5	286.96	287.36	276.34	39.8	39.8	40.4	7.21	7.22	6.84
Textile Mill Products	29.1	29.3	30.5	277.99	275.92	273.71	39.6	39.7	39.9	7.02	6.95	6.86
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.3	10.5	10.4	280.06	281.10	283.10	39.5	40.1	40.5	7.09	7.01	6.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.2	279.30	273.54	289.68	38.9	38.8	40.8	7.18	7.02	7.10
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.4	247.98	238.12	244.22	39.3	38.1	38.1	6.31	6.25	6.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.7	2.9	269.04	265.20	266.50	41.2	40.8	41.0	6.53	6.50	6.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.6	9.1	195.82	187.87	182.30	39.4	37.8	37.9	4.97	4.97	4.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	146.45	141.96	159.65	32.4	31.9	35.4	4.52	4.45	4.51
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.8	4.7	387.04	377.07	366.27	42.3	41.3	42.1	9.15	9.13	8.70

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,320	6,370	6,360	3,590	3,630	3,650	2,730	2,740	2,710
AIKEN---------	40,300	40,300	39,000	18,800	18,800	18,100	21,500	21,500	20,900
ALLENDALE-----	2,950	2,950	2,950	1,250	1,250	1,260	1,700	1,700	1,690
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,800	48,100	21,100	21,300	22,400	26,600	26,500	25,700
BAMBERG-------	4,580	4,580	4,530	1,800	1,810	1,760	2,780	2,770	2,770
BARNWELL------	7,470	7,490	7,460	3,290	3,310	3,460	4,180	4,180	4,000
BEAUFORT------	27,280	26,990	24,290	1,120	1,100	1,010	26,160	25,890	23,280
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,500	20,700	5,900	5,900	5,900	15,700	15,600	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,790	3,860	2,220	2,220	2,280	1,570	1,570	1,580
CHARLESTON----	134,600	132,800	128,000	9,700	9,700	9,600	124,900	123,100	118,400
CHEROKEE------	15,790	15,810	15,230	8,240	8,250	7,880	7,550	7,560	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,960	10,910	11,620	5,660	5,620	6,450	5,300	5,290	5,170
CHESTERFIELD--	12,050	12,090	12,060	6,700	6,730	6,870	5,350	5,360	5,190
CLARENDON-----	6,170	6,270	6,300	1,740	1,850	1,930	4,430	4,420	4,370
COLLETON------	9,190	9,200	8,980	2,710	2,730	2,760	6,480	6,470	6,220
DARLINGTON----	19,750	19,730	19,710	7,500	7,530	7,840	12,250	12,200	11,870
DILLON--------	9,150	9,150	9,200	3,830	3,860	4,120	5,320	5,290	5,080
DORCHESTER----	15,000	14,900	13,900	4,200	4,300	3,900	10,800	10,600	10,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,140	4,490	4,350	1,700	2,130	2,120	2,440	2,360	2,230
FAIRFIELD-----	6,480	6,500	6,210	2,450	2,490	2,320	4,030	4,010	3,890
FLORENCE------	46,000	46,100	45,300	13,700	13,700	13,900	32,300	32,400	31,400
GEORGETOWN----	15,040	15,060	16,070	4,300	4,360	4,200	10,740	10,700	11,870
GREENVILLE----	157,000	157,100	154,400	49,800	49,900	50,900	107,200	107,200	103,500
GREENWOOD-----	27,240	27,490	27,600	12,540	12,820	13,320	14,700	14,670	14,280
HAMPTON-------	5,010	5,020	4,980	1,830	1,830	1,830	3,180	3,190	3,150
HORRY---------	50,920	49,150	46,110	6,180	6,310	7,530	44,740	42,840	38,580
JASPER--------	3,120	3,130	3,020	190	190	190	2,930	2,940	2,830
KERSHAW-------	14,730	14,690	14,960	7,110	7,110	7,580	7,620	7,580	7,380
LANCASTER-----	17,580	16,880	17,620	9,670	9,020	9,740	7,910	7,860	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,560	17,650	17,130	8,070	8,150	8,120	9,490	9,500	9,010
LEE-----------	3,080	3,080	3,020	1,050	1,040	1,030	2,030	2,040	1,990
LEXINGTON-----	44,400	44,100	43,700	13,300	13,200	13,500	31,100	30,900	30,200
McCORMICK-----	1,940	1,920	1,780	830	800	770	1,110	1,120	1,010
MARION--------	10,840	10,770	11,170	4,910	4,970	5,380	5,930	5,800	5,790
MARLBORO------	8,160	8,530	8,770	3,800	4,190	4,530	4,360	4,340	4,240
NEWBERRY------	10,320	10,410	10,490	4,720	4,810	4,980	5,600	5,600	5,510
OCONEE--------	19,850	19,930	19,570	9,520	9,620	9,750	10,330	10,310	9,820
ORANGEBURG----	26,520	26,470	25,580	9,590	9,560	9,030	16,930	19,910	16,550
PICKENS-------	30,600	30,900	30,400	12,200	12,300	12,400	18,400	18,600	18,000
RICHLAND------	155,600	155,000	152,700	15,400	15,400	14,400	140,200	139,600	138,300
SALUDA--------	3,020	3,000	2,870	1,220	1,210	1,140	1,800	1,790	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	90,600	90,500	89,900	37,500	37,500	37,500	53,100	53,000	52,400
SUMTER--------	28,800	28,820	28,140	8,750	8,770	8,720	20,050	20,050	19,420
UNION---------	9,680	9,860	9,720	5,440	5,620	5,550	4,240	4,240	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,180	9,140	9,120	3,350	3,310	3,220	5,830	5,830	5,900
YORK----------	42,100	41,800	41,800	12,100	12,300	13,000	30,000	29,500	28,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
March, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,750	9,510	9,200	1,270	1,130	1,080	13.0	11.9	11.7
AIKEN---------	45,890	44,740	42,960	3,430	3,620	3,580	7.5	8.1	8.3
ALLENDALE-----	3,910	3,860	3,900	380	460	530	9.7	11.9	13.6
ANDERSON------	64,090	62,840	60,720	5,880	5,940	4,890	9.2	9.5	8.1
BAMBERG-------	7,160	7,000	6,990	580	620	770	8.1	8.9	11.0
BARNWELL------	10,410	10,080	9,830	820	740	700	7.9	7.3	7.1
BEAUFORT------	34,980	33,940	30,440	1,270	1,660	1,840	3.6	4.9	6.0
BERKELEY------	43,800	42,520	39,920	2,180	2,400	2,330	5.0	5.6	5.8
CALHOUN-------	6,950	6,830	6,820	380	460	450	5.5	6.7	6.6
CHARLESTON----	121,580	118,060	112,220	5,040	5,730	6,970	4.1	4.9	6.2
CHEROKEE------	24,900	24,430	22,890	1,550	1,650	1,500	6.2	6.8	6.6
CHESTER-------	14,180	14,200	14,070	1,710	2,100	1,460	12.1	14.8	10.4
CHESTERFIELD--	19,580	19,670	18,630	1,480	1,930	1,360	7.6	9.8	7.3
CLARENDON-----	12,380	11,950	12,010	1,320	1,230	1,220	10.7	10.3	10.2
COLLETON------	13,450	13,110	12,680	1,060	1,050	1,120	7.9	8.0	8.8
DARLINGTON----	27,850	27,460	26,360	2,590	2,860	2,330	9.3	10.4	8.8
DILLON--------	15,170	14,860	14,120	1,760	1,880	1,220	11.6	12.7	8.6
DORCHESTER----	27,270	26,330	24,770	1,260	1,260	1,280	4.6	4.8	5.2
EDGEFIELD-----	8,760	8,130	7,850	950	600	670	10.8	7.4	8.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,540	10,440	9,550	730	790	610	6.9	7.6	6.4
FLORENCE------	53,830	52,550	50,370	4,590	4,610	4,110	8.5	8.8	8.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,990	21,200	21,250	2,640	3,280	2,510	12.6	15.5	11.8
GREENVILLE----	152,820	148,740	143,300	8,710	8,130	8,150	5.7	5.5	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	28,860	28,410	27,170	3,060	2,790	2,330	10.6	9.8	8.6
HAMPTON-------	7,410	7,250	7,150	560	590	650	7.6	8.1	9.1
HORRY---------	70,100	68,540	60,650	5,360	7,030	4,640	7.6	10.3	7.7
JASPER--------	6,070	6,020	5,740	400	500	500	6.6	8.3	8.7
KERSHAW-------	18,570	18,150	17,800	1,510	1,570	1,310	8.1	8.7	7.4
LANCASTER-----	22,180	22,170	21,300	2,030	3,280	2,090	9.2	14.8	9.8
LAURENS-------	22,290	22,040	20,860	1,850	2,000	1,900	8.3	9.1	9.1
LEE-----------	8,050	7,730	7,470	820	750	700	10.2	9.7	9.4
LEXINGTON-----	73,180	71,320	69,050	2,690	2,950	3,180	3.7	4.1	4.6
McCORMICK-----	3,260	3,180	2,940	490	520	510	15.0	16.4	17.3
MARION--------	16,120	15,500	15,880	2,000	2,080	2,010	12.4	13.4	12.7
MARLBORO------	11,670	11,270	11,450	2,230	1,740	1,820	19.1	15.4	15.9
NEWBERRY------	15,800	15,510	15,250	970	990	900	6.1	6.4	5.9
OCONEE--------	22,600	22,680	21,310	1,900	2,400	1,910	8.4	10.6	9.0
ORANGEBURG----	39,460	38,440	36,630	3,100	3,400	3,100	7.9	8.8	8.5
PICKENS-------	43,280	42,370	41,270	2,760	2,840	3,270	6.4	6.7	7.9
RICHLAND------	137,600	134,050	130,450	4,890	5,330	6,430	3.6	4.0	4.9
SALUDA--------	6,910	6,710	6,460	530	540	660	7.7	8.0	10.2
SPARTANBURG---	106,300	105,310	100,080	6,570	8,010	6,550	6.2	7.6	6.5
SUMTER--------	36,130	35,620	34,230	2,490	2,830	2,890	6.9	7.9	8.4
UNION---------	12,960	12,880	12,490	1,430	1,440	1,480	11.0	11.2	11.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,670	17,110	16,720	1,650	1,720	1,530	9.3	10.1	9.2
YORK----------	60,730	60,290	58,730	3,890	4,850	4,550	6.4	8.0	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.